only why that measure is held back, but why nator Wood remains chairman of the Judiclary Committee, or even why he retains a seat in the State Senate at all.

Congress Yesterday-A Land Grant Fight in the House-Senatorial Franks-Japanese Cadets-The Arms Debate Closed.

At last the muddy stream of debate has dried up in the Senate and Sumner's resolution of inquiry into the sale of arms to the French government has come to a vote. There was not one Senator to stand up for the preamble, and it was laid on the table by a unanimous vote, Edmunds alone voting in the negative, because he wanted to have it killed in a more direct way; but the resolution was adopted by a vote of fifty-two to five, the negative votes being those of Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Hamlin and Wright. And so this matter is disposed of. The inquiry, however, has been anticipated by the House, one of whose committees got from Secretary Belknap yesterday all that that official knew about the transaction; and what he did know and testify to does not show any unfair proceeding on the part of the government or any of its officers. On the contrary, everything was done fairly, honorably and above board.

When the House adjourned on Wednesday. after a couple of hours of filibustering over a bill for the renewal of a railroad land grant in Northern Wisconsin, it appeared as if the passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion. Its friends would not allow any debate or any amendment, but, confident of their strength, insisted on the previous question, and were able to carry it. But when the House met yesterday there was a change in the relative strength of the parties for and against the bill. Its friends knew it not, and still persisted in their refusal to permit debate or amendment. But there had been some defection in their ranks since the adjournment on Wednesday, how produced it is needless to inquire, and one who had voted with them moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question. That motion having been carried-one hundred and one to eighty-three-the bill was thrown open to discussion, and to such motions as its opponents chose to make. For an hour its opponents, Holman, of Indiana; Cox, of New York: Stevenson, of Ohio: Hav, of Illinois, and Speer, of Pennsylvania, had it all to themselves, and went over the usual arguments against railroad land grants and in favor of retaining the public domain for actual settlers and for distribution to soldiers through land warrants. Then, without giving its supporters any opportunity to reply to these arguments, Holman moved to lay the bill on the table, and came within one vote of carrying that motion. Its friends then, by parliamentary usage, again got the game in their own hands, and stated, through Beck, Banks, Eldridge and others, the strong points in its favor. Finally, after another unsuccessful motion to lay the bill on the table, its opponents succeeded in killing it just as effectually by having it referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which committee is opposed to it, and even if it were not would have but a slender

chance of reporting it this session. The circumstances of this land grant fight are peculiar. The original grant, which was made to the State of Wisconsin in 1856, reverted to the government three or four years ago, in consequence of the road not being built-a road from St. Croix Lake to Lake Superior. In the meantime, however, the alternate sections along the projected line of railroad were largely taken up by actual settlers at the enhanced price of two dollars and fifty cents an acre to the government, and the lands to which the railroad company would be entitled were stated in the debate to be dollars an acre. The settlers, of course, and the people of the State of Wisconwant to have the grant renewed and the road built, and they would certainly appear to have fair play and justice on their side. But just here comes in another element, which, allying itself to those who have, or pretend to have, special regard for the public interests, helped to kill the bill. That element was the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which is said to be ready, if these lands revert to the government, to gobble them up. It was charged by Beck, of Kentucky, and Banks, of Massachusetts, that Mr. Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which owns and controls the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was in Washington and around the Capitol operating against the passage of the bill and making personal appeals to members who had voted for it to change their votes. This was denied by several Pennsylvania members, who protested that Mr. Scott was entirely indifferent in the matter; and one of them went so far as to offer, in proof of Scott's sincerity, to vote for the bill himself. although he had up to that time opposed it. Nevertheless, Banks persisted in his statement in regard to Scott, and engaged in a "bear" operation against the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds by expressing his belief that the road would never be built, and that neither the government nor the people who were investing in its bonds would have any redress or remedy against it. And now the question arises whether the members who so blatantly acted the demagogue yesterday were aware that they were playing into the hands of one of those bloated monopolies against which they rant with such amazing eloquence. It appears evident that, whether knowingly or not, they did so, the defeat of the bill being to the advantage of the Northern Pacific Rail-

It would appear that some irreverent jokers have been playing pranks with grave Senators, and forging their franks to distribute through the mails documents with which such Senators would have no connection. So, under the franks of the orthodox Chandler, of Michigan, and Morton, of Indiana, were distributed circulars calling for a National "Liberal" Republican Convention at Cincinnati, while the sign manual of the Tipton Slasher (liberal republican) was used to frank some of Chandler's speeches. There is a simple way of guarding against such frauds, and that is by members and Senators being honest enough to pay their own postage, like all other decent people.

The bill to admit six Japanese students to the West Point Military Academy was passed yesterday by the Senate, with no apparent opposition except from a Senator from the

at once, or the people will begin to inquire not | Pacific coast-Casserly, of California-who felt bound to oppose it in deference to the hostility of his State to the "Heathen Chinee." We hope the House will amend the bill and do an act of graceful courtesy to our Oriental guests and friends by putting these Japanese youths on the same footing as all other cadets-that is, educating and maintaining them at the expense of the government.

> The "Hawkins Mite"-Let It Be the Foundation of a Great Charity.

The interest shown in the "Hawkins Mite" increases, and we have all manner of communications from ingenious correspondents as to the proper disposition to be made of the money. As our readers will remember, this ten dollars was sent to an employe of the HERALD by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, a pious Unitarian brother, with the intent to bribe him to neglect his duty to the HERALD and give unusual prominence to the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Clarke.

The "Hawkins mite" is a rather dingy tendollar bill, which has seen service. On the reverse side is an engraving of "De boto discovering the Mississippi," copied from one of those fearful works of art which desecrate the walls of the Capitol. De Soto is represented as riding a prancing white horse, and his costume would make a sensation on the Bowery stage. A number of tawny Indians in the background look anxiously upon the Spanish commander and seem to yearn for fire water. Likewise there is a cannon, which De Soto must have had trouble in managing with his limited quartermaster's department, and was a most unnecessary weapon in the Mississippi regions. The "Mite" is marked "National Currency," and we are glad to know is "secured by the bonds of the United States deposited with the United States Treasurer at Washing-This fact is certified by "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury," and the voluble and venerable "F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States," whose excruciating signature is clearly graven. The "Mite" is issued by "the National State Bank of Oskaloosa of the State of Iowa," an institution which declares that it "will pay ten dollars to bearer on demand." A. C. Williams, the president, and Cyrus Boede, the cashier, give us this further assurance and justify us in saying that the "Mite" rests on first class security. The "Mite" is numbered 594,130 on one corner, and 885 on the other. The question, as Lord Lytton says in his novel, is, "What will we do with it?" THE ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

event the importance of which it would be wrong to underestimate. It marks an era in the ofvilization of Japan and a proud position in our own progress which must bring a lively throb to those who have sympathies with the advance of mankind all over the world in the path of brotherhood. It marks the breaking down of the hoary walls of isolation with the tide of grand and bold ideas flowing in like the fattening waters of the Nile, overflooding the sunparched banks. In these sober, earnest gentlemen from the empire of the Mikado we can see, with that peculiar gratification which arises from a sense of being copied in anything, a body of practical and philosophic students of the cause of our greatness and their adaptability to the ingenious and cultivated people of Japan. Elsewhere in our columns will be found a full and interesting account of the history of Japan for the last three hundred years, so far as it relates to contact with the Caucasian race. Therein, too, will be observed that we, as a people, have been foremost in setting them the example of good faith in international dealing on Powers have been modelled. We can look back to the outburst of fanaticism which extinguished in blood the flame of Christianity lit by Francis Xavier and his followers with a feeling of triumph in our day that the great, rich, dim country known to Marco Polo as Cipango has broken down of its own accord the barriers of pride and narrow hate that kept it aloof from the glories and comforts of Christian civilization. We welcome the Embassy.

at Washington, which we record to-day, is an

SENATOR HENRY C. MURPHY has a reputation at stake which he should not suffer to be stained by contact with the filth of the Erie Ring. He is an able man and can do much. as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to force a speedy report on the bill to repeal the Erie Classification act. Will Senator Murphy justify the confidence placed in him by defeating the plot of the Erie conspirators and compelling his committee to report the bill at once?

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS has arrived in Havana and met with a grand reception by Captain General Valmaseda and the inhabitants of the city. The most elaborate and costly preparations had been made for the occasion, as described in the letter from our Havana correspondent. The Dons have profited by the example of New York in their hospitalities to the Northern stranger.

Personal Intelligence.

Bishop J. J. Conroy, of Albany, is at the Everett

General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is he Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is topping at the Glisey House. Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut,

sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, has quarters at the New York Hotel.

General Benham, of the United States Army, has

taken quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is emporarily as the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman C. V. Culver, of Pennsylvania domiciled at the rifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor William Bross, of Chicago, is among the sojourners at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General W. B. Tibbitts, of Troy, has arrived at the Dr. R. J. Gathing, of Hartford, is staying at the

Hoffman House. R. M. Pomeroy, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, is at the Grand Central Hotel

Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont. Ex-Congressman Alfred Ely, of Rochester, is a

he Fitth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Ely was one of the Congressmen who were made prisoners by the while making their way to Washington where they had been viewing the battle of Bul

George Dolby, of England, manager of the Dolby

THE ERIH RAILWAY.

Herald Special Report from London.

Exposition of the Case of the English Stockholders.

They Will Not Support the Gould Management Nor Make Anv Bargains with Gould.

The Classification Act, Registry and Transfer of Shares, Transatlantic "Rings" and Other Grievances.

Erie Has Disgraced America in the Financial World.

WHAT WOULD FOLLOW FROM REFORM.

Honesty, Punctuality and Economy to the Public.

No Sacrifice of Erie Interests to the Atlantic and Great Western.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain :-LONDON, Feb. 29, 1872.

The following is in substance the result of an interview which I have had with a leading English director of the Erie Railroad :-

Prominent English holders of stock in the Erie Railroad Company assert that they never will accept any arrangement in the nature of a bargain with Gould, and that they will not accept the responsibility of Erie affairs administration with Gould included.

The Classification Act legislation attracts attention among them. It is regarded as the greatest piece of roguery ever attempted in America, and excites the severest reprobation. But this is not the worst point. While under many circumstances the repeal would be unwise, impolitic and unnecessary, it is clearly seen that such repeal is the only way of reaching the citadel of the Erie bandits. The clamor against it is, the friends of the "Ring" here would have us believe, a piece of strategy of Gould for the purpose of diverting attention

The strong point in the act is that it is a copy of the act which is in force in England governing railways of similar incorporation, and that under it the companies contrived to prevent sudden and complete changes in the direction and the seizure of their property by a financial coup de main. In this instance it has been employed by rogues, and railroad men doubt if it possesses efficient provisions of security for owners, even if worked in the hands of honest men.

owners of shares cannot get them registered in their own names on the books of the company, and, therefore, cannot vote at the elections held for the choosing of directors, who will have plenary powers over their property. They may own a million of shares, but thus have no authority. A man buys shares and finds on them the name of Gould or of some creature of his. The buyer can change this only by changing the books of the company. Until they are changed the bearer of another name votes. The actual holder of the shares has no rights over the management of his own

This point is the one most reprobated in Europe.

The essence of all the enormous villany of Erie is, that of a capital of eighty millions of dollars sixty millions of dollars have been added by Gould. This nominal increase of capital is not an evil under one form of expression as to the increased value of the property; but the increase must go to the owners in case the Erie increase is diverted to enrich scoundrels and demoraliza the financial world in America.

A CHEERING PROSPECT-THE OTHER SIDE. Should the Erie Railroad come into the hands of an English direction by the stockholders it will be worked on legitimate principles, with the view to develop its great capabilities in the interest of the owners of shares and the people from whom it received its corporate franchise. All "rings" will be cut away. Forty ingeniously organized "rings" now absorb the earnings, and the road is practically worked by contract, and not by the company's men. These "rings" contractors are parasites, who flourish on what should go the shareholders.

The first result of a rightful management of the Erie, with an economical reduction in the administration of its finances, will be the reduction of the rates of maintenance in America to a fixed figure, so that farmers and grain contractors will know what to count on. A reduction in fares will enable workingmen to go from New York to St. Louis for six dollars.

The statement which has been put forth, that the Erie will be sacrificed to the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, is nonsense. Their interests are identical, as the roads form one line from the American metropolis to the West."

THE PROTECTION COMMITTEE. I called on another gentleman of prominent influence. He had nothing to say. The Pro-

tection Committee is apparently defunct. THE ADVANCE IN VALUE AND ITS CAUSES.

The London Times says that the rise in Erie is owing to the various reports of the progress of the efforts which are being made to obtain justice for the shareholders, and especially to the deep impression made in the money market by the forcible arguments of the NEW YORK HERALD.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Press Reassertion of the British Position-To Stand on the Treaty and the Ganeva Award

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 29, 1872. The London Times this morning again diseditorially the Alabama case and the claims of the pay nothing save what she is required to in obedience to the decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. She has never dreamed of offering any composition of the difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure it is the fault of the American government."

ENGLAND.

Fatal Casualties During the Thanksgiving Pageant-Sad Aspect of the City Fete-Supply of Bullion and Cotton.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 29, 1872. The pressure of the immense mass of people who collected in the city to view the royal procession, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., and the fall of two ereon sightseers had congregated, were attended with more calamitous results than at first supposed. It has been ascertained that five persons were killed and thirty injured. The wounded were conveyed to various hospitals

in the city, where they remain under treatment. OUTFLOW OF BULLION. published this evening, shows that the builton in

rault has decreased £144,000 during the week.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.
Twelve thousand four hundred and forty-six pales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool

FRANCE.

Progress of the Legislative Inquiry of the Conduct of the War and Fortress Capitulations-Men from Metz Against Marshal Bazaine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 29, 1872. The Committee on Capitulations of the National Assembly is still engaged examining into the facts ed with the surrender of the fortifications of Metz by Marshal Bazaine during the late war with Germany. A delegation from the Municipal Council of Metz has arrived in Paris en route to Versailles, where they intend to testify against the Marshal,

The Parliamentary Committee will hear the testimony of this citizen delegation on the 5th of March. PRESS RESUSCITATION. The Rappel (newspaper), the publication of which

was suspended some time ago, has again appeared The Legislative Adjournment-Count Cham bord Again.

PARIS, Feb. 29-Night. The Legislative Assembly has resolved to adjourn The Count de Chambord has left Dordrecht for

GERMANY.

Fortifying in the Ceded Strongholds of France.

BERLIN, Feb. 29, 1872. The extension of the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg has been decreed.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Denies Affiliation with the International-Cabinet Demand for the Army.

TELEGRANS TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

ROME, Feb. 29, 1872. General Garibaldi publishes a denial of the reociety as one of its leaders.

Platform of the General. Garibaldi wrote just lately to one of his intimat friends, Signor Pallavicini Trivulzio, on the subject of the International. He said that he belonged to the International when he served the republic or the Rio Grande and Montevideo, long before such a society was constituted in Europe. He publicly joined it in France during the late war. The General adds that he has no sympathy with the chiefs of the International who adopt as their motto, "War against capital," "Property is theit," "Inheritance is also theit," &c. He would treat them just as he would treat those who "deprive the famishing of their subsistence in order to fatten the bishops." Thus he does not approve of the whole of the programme of the international, but he supports the society in the belief that its grand object is to advance the moral and material well-being of the working classes, and to "combat the sybaritism of the autocracy and theocracy, and those who live on the misery of others."

ROME, Feb. 29, 1872. the Chamber of Deputies to vote an approp of 12,000,000 lire to enable him to provide for the "proper training of the army" and for of buildings for the accommodation of the troops.

ROME.

The Pope and His Powerful Friends, Democratic and Imperial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 29, 1872. It is reported that President Thiers has again offered the Pope the hospitality of France, and that Austria has tendered His Holiness Salzburg Castle for a residence.

HOLLAND.

Count de Chambord to Domicile at the Hague.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, Feb. 29, 1879. The Count de Chambord has made arrangements for a temporary residence at the Hague.

THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

St. THOMAS, Feb. 17, 1872. It is reported that a new provisional government as just been formed, with General Cabral at the head. The revolutionary party are jubilant in the head. The revolutionary party are jubilant in the belief that the protectorate by the Ameri an government has expired. They quote as proof the haming down of the dag at Samana Bay

QUEEN VICTORIA

Sudden and Alarming Attempt to Assassinate Her Majesty.

She is Assailed in Her Carriage and Struck in the Breast with a Pistol.

Prince Arthur Knocks the Ruffian Down.

Arrest of Aifred O'Connor and His Explanation of Intent.

Profound Sensation and Intense Excitement in London.

Ministerial Statements to Parliament.

The Queen Calm and Collected at the Critical Moment.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 29-Evening. A miscreant this afternoon assaulted Queen

Victoria while driving on Constitution Hill, but happily without effect. The would-be assassin and regicide was promptly

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

Name and Intent of the Assassin. LONDON, Feb. 29-Midnight.

As the Oueen was returning to the court vard at Buckingham Palace, after a drive through the park to-day, Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian, eighteen years of age, sprang over the walls, rushed up to the carriage and struck the Queen on the breast with an unloaded pistol, at the same time presenting a petition of amnesty for the Fenians, exclaiming "Sign or die !"

The fellow in one hand held papers granting a release to the Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with the pistoi. He was instantly seized by the attendants and prevented from doing further

and that it was of such primitive construction that if it had been loaded it probably could not have been discharged. PRINCE ARTHUR KNOCKS HIM DOWN.

It was then found that the pistol was unloaded

Prince Arthur, who was seated in the carriage with the Queen, knocked the man down. HIS ARREST AND COMMITMENT

O'Connor was seized and conveyed to prison. PERSONAL BEARING OF THE QUEEN. Her Majesty the Queen was very calm, and showed the courage which she has often before

She directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament in order to prevent exaggerated rumors. EXCITEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

The Queen was perfectly calm. When O'Connor was questioned he said his design vas to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ire-

CITY EXCITEMENT IN LONDON. The excitement to-night over the report of an attempt on the life of the Queen is intense.

Extras of the evening papers appeared in rapid succession as the confirmatory details became known. Crowds are still collected in the streets liscussing the news and awaiting further particulars.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT. An official statement of the facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which, when it became known outside, greatly relieved the public

While the House of Lords was in committee, discussing the Ecclesiastical bill, Lord Granville entered, and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of proceedings, "had an announcement to which it was desirable should be made without delay." He then proceeded to state that at half-past five o'clock this evening the Queen, returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace. As her carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to the side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistoi did

Lord Granville said he would not dwell on the details nor point to the contrast between the dastardiv act and Tuesday's extraordinary exhibition

of the nation's loyalty. The Duke of Buckingham briefly expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of Her

Mr. Gladatone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville.

The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest police station. He gives his name as O'Connor, and is about nineteen or twenty years of age. His behavior in the station was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday during the procession

ALEXIS IN HAVANA.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Grand Duke by the Captain General and the Inhabitants.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD HAVANA, Feb. 29, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite landed here yesterday afternoon and were received by Captain General Valmaseda, the Aldermen and other pron inent military and civil gentlemen.

were lined with thousands of spectators. the Governor of Havana and the Russian Consu dined with the Prince last evening and a State dinner was given at the palace to-day.

were decorated with banners and the sidewalks

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Losses on Both Sides in Killed and Wounded.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Feb. 29, 1872.

The official report of the operations of the Spanish forces for the last fortnight sums up the The number of Cubans killed, 121; prisoners taken, 36, and persons surrendered, 500; number of Span lards killed, 24, and wounded. 30.

HAVANA MARKET. HAVANA, Feb. 29, 1872.

Sugar dull and prices have declined; No. 12 Dutch standard, 10 reals per arrobe. Exchange firmer; on London, 24% a 25 premium; on Paris, 9½ premium. Preights flat; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, 81; hdes, of sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, 81 25 a 34 37%.

MORMONDOM.

The Admission Constitution "Playing" for the Mormon Church-Colonel Akers' Amendment Lost-The Elder Cannon Leading His Forces Against the Gentiles.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 29, 1872. The effort of Colonel Akers to procure the insertion of a clause in the constitution compelling the Legislature to grant free ballot, by doing away with the odious system of marked tickets, was defeated last night in the convention, all the leading Mor mons voting nay, only seven Gentiles and five minor churchmen in its favor.

This is a Church victory, and guarantees Mormon preponderance under a State if Congress adopts its famous constitution. Numbered or spotted ballots gives the leaders perfect knowledge of candidates voted for by every voter, completely destroying the treedom of the franchise.

Brigham Young's "whipper-in," Cannon, leads the opposition, and brought in the Mormon delegates despite the effort of the liberal Mormon ele-

ment to give justice to the minority. The Gentiles are more than ever opposed to the constitution.

Senator Stewart, who has been ill, is better to day, and will soon be about again. is understood that General Ord will fix the headquarters of the department in this city, as being the most central and important in the com-

The Union Pacific is now running well, and if the month of March is not bad the road will likely be open for the full season. Prominent railroad men estimate the loss to the road by the blockade as being more than \$3,000,000. The freight is moving

SOUTH CAROLINA

Important Resolution in the Legislature-The General Assembly Hereafter Forbidden to Increase the Debt of the State Except for tween the Governor and the Legislature

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 29, 1872. An important joint resolution was introduced in both houses to-day proposing an amendment to the State for ratification at the next general election. The following is the amendment:-

The following is the amendment:—

To toe end that the public debt may not hereafter be increased without due consideration and free consent of the people of the State, the General Assembly is hereby foroidden to create any further debt or obligation, either by the loan of the credit of the State, by guarantee, endorsement or otherwise, except for the purpose of meeting its existing obligations, or in and for the ordinary and carrent business of the State, without first submitting the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, endorsement or loan of its credit, to the people of the State at a general state election, and unless two-turies of the qualified voters of the State vote on the question, who shall be in favor of a forther debt, guarantee, endorsement or loan of its credit, no such debt or obligation shall be created or made."

The measure will probably be adopted without

The measure will probably be adopted without A bill has passed both houses repealing the act

creating what is known as the sterling funded debt of South Carolina. Legislative troubles seem to thicken day by day. passed both houses, is now waiting the Governor

signature. The belief is that he will veto it, and all the lobbies, discussing the probabilities, and

the lobbies, discussing the probabilities, and threats of the impeachment of Governor Scott are both loud and deep. As the bill pussed both nouses of the General Assembly by over a three-fourths vote there is but little question of its easy passage over the Governor's veto. The License bill was laid on the table last night in the House of Representatives. The passage of this bill would have brought in a considerable revenue, but it was objectionable to the merchants throughout the State. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston waited on the Ways and Means Committee strongly objecting to its passage. It is understood that the tax Levy will be reported by the committee at about six mills on the dollar for State purposes.

The committee have entirely ignored any permission for meeting the interest on the State debt, as the six millions to be reported will hardly collect a revenue sufficient to delirav the running State expenses. The Tax Levy as orginally introduced was seventeen mills on the dollar. The validating bill seems to hang fire, and from appearances there can be but little hope of its passage. It proposes to validate the issue of all bonds, and the charge of over-issue of about six millions having never been satisfactorily denied, many imagine with a great deal of truth that the passage of the bit is to cover up the same fliegal issues. The Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 7th of sharch, and, although the session has lasted over three months, little has been accomplished towards relieving the State from its financial embarrassment, and only such measures have been enacted as tend to increase it. Governor Scott has done all in his power to settle these questions of finance, but with little avail.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARRET.—LONDON, Feb. 28-5 P. M.—Consols closed quiet at 92% for both money and the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 82%; 1807, 92%; 1807, DIT STG.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29—4
P. M.—Cotton closed heavy at the following quotations:— Middling uplands, 114d.; middling Orleans, 114d. a 115d. The saics of the day bave been 10,000 baies, including a new for export and seguidades. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bases, including 2,000 of export and speculisation.

Liverpool Beradstuffer and the sales of California white and ils. a lis. 5d. for red Western spring. Core, 23s. 3d. per quar-ter for No. 3 new, mixed.

Liverpool Provistors Market.—Liverpool, Feb. 29 f. P. M.—Pork, 57s. per bbl. Lard, 44s. 5d. per cwt. Bacon, 32s. 3d. per cwt. for short rib middles.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool. Feb. 29—Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool. Feb. 29—15 p. M.—Reined petroleum, 17d. a 17,5d. per gallon.

London Produce Market.—London, Feb. 29.—Tailow, 5s. per cwt. Calcutta linseed, 55s. a 55s. 5d.

Petrolleum Market.—Antwerp, Feb. 29.—Petroleum, 45f. for sine pale American.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 201 Broadway, corner Murray street

A .- Gentlemen's Hats-Spring Style for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau street.

A Specialty.-Lace Curtains in Stock and d to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway. "Digestion" HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly

A.—The "Protector."

No bank secure without it.

MARVIN & CO.,

MARVIN & CO.,

AngelVs Turkish Barbs, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fith street. Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; nighest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

A.—Reyal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st.; box 4,655 New York Post office All New York Match Company's Matches have green labels, are full count and superior quality. Wholesale, No. 4 Park place.

more worthy of notice than the great sale of Watches now going on at No. 763 Broadway. The crowds attending there are surely somewhat remarkable; for it is very seldom that such a collection of people is gathered in any Broadway store, and it is still more seldom that so many respectable persons can be assembled to inspect a stock of Watches. The fact is, however, that the American agents of the great Genera Watch Company have, in obetience to orders, offered for sale over \$1.000,000 worth of the best toold san't Silver Watches, and they have offered them at such prices that no one can resist the temptation to buy.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Sest in the corid; the only perfect dve; harmless, reliable, instantane

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.

Chains for \$15, usual price \$45; for \$25, usual price \$40; for \$25, usual price \$40; for \$25, usual price \$75. All warranted solid one gold. \$41 Broadway, near Fourteenth street. Gold Watches—Bargains.
Watches \$25, usual price \$40; for \$35, usual price \$50; for \$75, usual price \$10. All warranted.

GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street. Muse. DuvaPs Marvellous Beautifiers-Poudre de Cleopatre, Eau de Jouvence. Belle de Nutt-give the skin the softense and beauty of youth; warranted barm-less. 762 Broadway.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY 755 and 785 Broadway, corner of lenth treet.

Royal Havana Lattery. Prizes cashed and information turnished; the highest rates at for Doubloous, all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, Sc., St.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Waii street, New York